OTIS AND SHAFTER TO BE APPOINT-ED MAJOR GENERALS.

Wood, Wilson, Lee, Davis, Ludlow, Lawton, McArthur, Chaffee and Frank Likely to Be Brigadiers.

REGULARS TO BE RECRUITED

ENLISTMENT STATIONS ESTABLISHED AT SEVERAL NEW POINTS.

Mustered-Out Volunteers to Be Given a Chance to See Active Service in the Philippines.

WORK ON A CURRENCY BILL

WHAT REPUBLICANS EXPECT TO AC-COMPLISH NEXT MONTH.

Muncie Letter Carrier Who Wants a Pardon from the Kalser-Census Bureau Appointments.

has practically made up the list of the general officers to be retained in the volunteer branch of the service. The basis of all the calculations is an army of 65,000 men. for the President has so far insisted that he will not call for volunteers in addition to that number unless an emergency should arise. The reorganization act limits the number of major generals to be appointed and the prices to be paid. At present there generals to one for every 4,000 men in actual service. On this basis, as there are already persons of Miles, Brooke and Merritt, there Shafter and General Otis, now in command at Manila. It is safe to say that the list Santiago: General Wilson, at Matanzas; General Lee, in the province of Havana; General Davis, now on duty with the court Lawton, near Manila; General McArthur, at

The War Department has commenced the work of recruiting the additional 25,000 men to give the regular army a strength of 65,000, instead of 40,000 men. The number of recruiting stations has been increased from about forty to between seventy and eighty. The principal stations are at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Columbus, O. New stations have been established at Augusta, Anniston, Albany, Chickamauga Park, Macon, Savannah, Hartford, Conn., Harrisburg, Pa., Raleigh, Columbus and other towns, principally in the East, Men will be first recruited for duty in the Philippine islands and will be ordered, upon acceptance, to join the six regiments-Ninth, Sixth, Thirteenth and Twenty-first Infantry and Sixth Artillery-which are under orders to reinforce General Otis at Manila as soon as the transportation can be arranged. As soon as possible stations at which regiments have been mustered out will be selected for recruiting stations in order that the volunteer soldiers who already have had service may be given the first chance to re-enlist. An officer of the War Department to-day said: "Enlistments for the new regular army are being made at an unprecedented rate. The effect of th advertisements inserted in the papers has

Four companies of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers, comprising the garrison at Honolulu, Hawaii, are shortly to be recalled home. They have been on duty there since the outbreak of the Spanish war. The garrison will be maintained at Honolulu and the engineer troops will be relieved either by four companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry (colored) now in Utah or by two or more batteries of the Sixth Artillery, Two batteries of the Sixth Artillery are now in Manila and the remainder of the regiment, now distributed along the Atlantic coast, is under orders to proceed there. Although not yet settled it is probable two or more of these batteries

been to bring out great crowds of recruits."

will be used for military service in Hawaii, The Republican House caucus committee and the Republican members of the Senate finance committee, to whom has been assigned the task of preparing some measure for currency reform, to be submitted to Congress at its next session, expect to formulate a satisfactory bill when they meet at gressional campaign committee, says he is some measure for submission to Congress. than one measure. Whatever is recom- it is announced, will have to undergo mended, he thinks, will have as its basic idea the withdrawal of the greenbacks as system, either by providing for their event- several months. . . . nal retirement or impounding and strengthening the gold reserve. By impounding is meant that when greenbacks are paid into the treasury they shall not be again paid out except for gold. Atlantic City is one of country, and consequently an excellent place at which to wrestle with the currency prob-

lem-especially in warm weather. Representative Faris has obtained orders from the War Department for the discharge of Dewitt Russell, of Vermillion county, ambulance corps, Camp McKenzie, Ga.; E. A. Moore, of Hendricks county, hospital corps, and Private Shanks, of Terre Haute, now at Mantia. Shanks has a widowed mother and sister dependent on him. Secretary Alger made his case special and he will return on the first government transport to leave Manila. Mr. Faris will leave Washington for home to-morrow.

. . . A ratner remarkable case has been called to the attention of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, It appears that Karl Max Pfitzner, a letter carrier employed in Muncie, Ind., in a letter to Mr. Heath, confesses that he is a deserter from the German army, having taken French leave March 13, 1884. He was appointed letter earrier in Muncle Jan. 1, 1892, and has a splendid record. He now desires to return to his former home, in Germany, on | and to-day was in a comparatively fair cona visit, but dare not do so, fearing arrest. dition after a good night's rest, but he is He has been naturalized, and is a public | maintaining the utmost caution, and under servant of the United States government,

but this, he asserts, would not mitigate his offense of deserting should he set foot on German soil and be apprehended. "Nothing short of a pardon from his imperial Majesty, Emperor William, would relieve my disabilities," explains Carrier Pfitzner. "Such a pardon," he says, "can be obtained only by intervention of very influential people in Germany." Carrier Pfitzner requests Mr. Heath to lay the matter before the President and otherwise to intercede in his behalf. Mr. Heath to-day referred the entire matter to the State Department.

The Navy Department has instructed the commandants of receiving ships along the Atlantic coast to resume the enlistment of ordinary seamen holding honorable discharges for services rendered during the Spanish war. The officer in charge of the naval recruiting station in Chicago has been similarly instructed and in addition has been told to enlist landsmen under the same conditions. The purpose of these orders is to secure the men needed to meet the increase of the enlisted force from the best material. Heretofore the Navy Department was obliged to discharge many of such men who wished to stay in the naval service owing to requirements of the old law.

The opposition of the cattle owners to the exclusion of cattle from the lands of the Creek Nation has been evidenced for some time in written and verbal protests to the Interior Department. The whole issue, however, is one of law, and while the Interior Department is inclined to do whatever is possible and right in permitting cattle to come on the Creek lands on payment of lease money to the Indians, if they can find any authority of law for doing so they have not been able to discover legal warrant for this so far. The barrier is Section 23 of the Curtis act, which makes absolutely void any grazing lease made after Jan. 1, 1898, and all made prior to that date terminate April 1 next. Carrying out this legislation the department regulations which took effect Oct. 7, 1898, prohibit any member of the five civilized tribes from leasing any land to any his proportionate share as an allottee. If this can be construed so as to permit any cattle grazing, both conforming to the law and to the interests of the Indians, the department officials would modify the restrictions, but no such construction seems open

to one for each 12,000 men and the brigadier | has been authorized 23,000 tons of armor, and there is available for the purchase of | confidence was shown in British preparedthis armor \$8,000,000. At the time the Bethle- ness to meet all emergencies. The contithree major generals in the army in the hem armor plant was erected there was only nental powers, he further said, were dissix thousand tons of armor authorized by chased by the government in all only 33,074 for aggressive action, but, the minister astons of armor, ten thousand tons more than serted, the idea never entered the mind of the government is now authorized to buy. of brigadiers to be appointed will include | The average price for armor per ton has tail the naval programme. the following names: General Wood, at | been \$57.57, the minimum being \$552.50 and | the maximum \$677.13, the higher price being | ment proposed to make Wei-Hai-Wei (the when nickel was being introduced. It is war port on the northern coast of the estimated by the officials of the department | Shan-Tung peninsula) a secondary naval of inquiry into the beef supplies; General | that in case the estimates of \$400 per ton | base, pointing out that it would be a most Ludlow, in command of Havana city; Gen. as a sufficient price for armor are correct | valuable anchorage and of the greatest imthat the difference from the price asked. portance in any operations in Chinese Manila; General Chaffee and General Frank. | \$545 per ton, would, in the manufacture of 23,000 tons of armor, be sufficient to build a government plant. If the government could | the present year and £1,500,000 next year. thorized with the \$8,000,000 available the average price would be \$342. It is said that these figures are being considered by large iron and steel concerns. Officials at the department say that if armor can be manu-\$342 per ton, that the manufacturers are likely to look into the matter pretty closely as the profit of \$58 per ton will be well worth considering. In making these estimates the price of \$400 per ton is allowed for the ships already authorized under the naval appropriation act for the year end- he pointed out, was not reassuring. The ing June 30, 1898.

The figures given above have been dis- and Germany had under construction 685,000 cussed by officers of the department and representatives of the armor-plate manufacturers. It has also been pointed out that the government will not need any of the armor until next February and meanwhile the armor plants of this country will be making Krupp armor for Russia. All this armor will be tested at the government grounds at Indian Head and the Navy De- required therefor for the coming partment will have the knowledge of all the | financial experiments and be ready to take advantage of all improvements which may be effected. | cluding the liabilities for last year's orig-

The preliminary organization for the gen-

sus of 1900 took definite shape to-night at a conference between Director of the Census Merriam and Assistant Director Frederick H. Wines, who arrived here to-day. Several important offices in the census administrathe District of Columbia, will be chief clerk; Edward McCauley, of the District of Columbia, disbursing officer, and William A King, of Colorado, is to be one of the chief statisticians, Both Colonel Childs and Mr King held similar offices under the census of 1890. These appointees will shortly as sume their duties and, under the supervision of ex-Governor Merriam and Assistant Director Wines, will get the work of organization under headway. The offices will be moved from the old building now occupied into new temporary quarters, and, as soon as possible, well equipped permanent headquarters established, Governor Merriam will leave to-morrow for his home in Minnesota to close up his private business affairs. He will be away about ten days. Mr Atlantic City on April 17. Mr. Babcock, of Wines, the assistant director, who will su-Wisconsin, a member of the caucus com- perintend the actual statistical work, will mittee and chairman of the Republican con- be in charge here during his absence. Director Merriam's policy will be to select adconfident the joint committee will prepare | ministrative officers from the standpoint of competence and skill in the particular He thinks they may, in fact, prepare more branch they are intended for, while clerks, merit examination. No further offices will be filled for at least a fortnight and there will a menace to the stability of our currency be no general making of appointments for

Regarding the report from Atlanta of rioting by the Tenth colored immune regiment, after its muster out at Macon, it was said at the War Department to-day that no official report had been received and that the most delightful seaside resorts of the as the troops in question had been mustered out of the service they would have to be dealt with by the local authorities for any breach of the law they might have committed. The fact is, however, that the repeated occurrences of this sort are becoming a sore question with the War Department and it is highly probable that here after troops to be mustered out will be sent first to their own State and given their dis-

charges there. * * * The President has pardoned Prof. Leroy Barrier, convicted in Minnesota, in March, 1898, and sentenced to two years in prison and to pay a fine of \$500 for sending obscene literature through the mails. It is stated that the testimony before the court did not show that the matter complained of was, in fact, obscene, but had the approval

of many reputable physicians. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national Democratic committee, is in a precarious condition, owing to his liability to another dangerous attack of heart trouble at any time. As is usually the case in the intervals between the attacks of this nature, he is getting along very well just now.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

PROGRAMME OF THE ADMIRALTY EXPLAINED BY MR. GOSCHEN.

House of Commons Asked to Provide \$132,970,000 for Maintenance of Ships, New Vessels and Guns.

CRUISERS NECESSARY

TO PROTECT COMMERCE AND FOOD SUPPLY IN CASE OF WAR.

Increase of Naval Strength Urged in View of Preparations of the United States and Other Powers.

ROW WITH RUSSIA AVERTED

DISPUTE OVER THE NEU-CHWANG LOAN CONTRACT SETTLED.

Japan Supporting China's Refusal to Lease San-Mun Bay-How Italy Sounded the United States.

LONDON. March 9 .- In introducing the navy estimates in the House of Commons to-day the first lord of the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, said never had estimates been submitted under more unique circumstances. Ahead was the conference for international disarmament, The Navy Department has been making while behind were the incidents of last November, and, while a comparison of the naval strength of the various countries was in everybody's mouth, the most striking turbed by the allegation that Great Britain was preparing with a particular purpose the government. He then proceeded to de-

> Mr. Goschen said her Majesty's governwaters, and adding that it was proposed to expend £1,300,000 on Wei-Hai-Wei during Continuing. Mr. Goschen informed the House that the personnel of the navy for the coming year would be increased by 4,250 men, making a total of 110,640, at a cost of £7,474,000. Comparing the pay of the perconnel, Mr. Goschen said that, while Great Britain paid £7,000,000 and France £3,000,000, Russia paid only £445,000. He could not understand how that was, but that was all the estimates revealed.

Referring to ship building, he said the coming programme had been framed after consideration of the programmes of the other powers. A study of these programmes, United States, Russia, France, Japan, Italy tons of war ships, or 225,000 tons more than was contemplated in the present estimates. This had forced the government to draw up a new programme. Excluding last year's supplemental programme, it provided for two ironclads, two armored cruisers and three smaller cruisers of a specially high year was £550,000, and total under the ship-building vote, ininal and supplementary programmes, would be £12,817,000, an increase of over £2,000,000. The total estimates were £26,594,000. armament Mr. Goschen asked an increase of £161,000, chiefly for the construction of

were the votes required by the present situation. "But," he added, "would that the action of other nations, resulting from the coming international conference, could make it possible for us to diminish or modify the programme, while, of course, maintaining our standard and relative position."

Mr. Goschen then announced, in behalf of her Majesty's government, that if the other great naval powers were prepared to diminish their programmes Great Britain was prepared to modify hers. But if the Czar's hopes were not realized the programme would have to stand, for he (Mr. Goschen) expressed the hope that those who were proposing to attack the country's expenditure would not attempt to dissuade the people from bearing the taxation necessary to

carry on the duties of the empire. In conclusion, the first lord of the Admiralty said the estimates were "simply the embodiment of the feelings of a peace-loving, determined nation." [Cheers.] Mr. Goschen emphasized the purely defensive objects of the naval increase, but said that, in view of the construction by her rivals of fast cruisers, with the avowed purpose of preying on British commerce and Great Britain's food supply in the event of war. England was forced to build five new cruisers, particularly swift, in order to circumvent these schemes. He also said that the four armored cruisers now being built under the original programme would be the most pow-

erful ships in the world. The Times, referring editorially to the statement of the first lord of the admiralty in the House of Commons yesterday, says; "It is betraying no state secret to affirm that nothing but the strength of our navy saved us from having to choose between the loss of what our arms had won in the Sudan and a war which would speedily have cost fifty times what we spent in averting

RUSSO-BRITISH DISPUTE.

It Is Said to Have Been Settled by an Exchange of Views. LONDON, March 9 .- In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question on the subject, the parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, Rt. Hon. William St. John Broderick, said her Majesty's government had not modified its undertaking to support China against a power committing aggression in China because the latter had granted | taken. British subjects a concession. But, he added, the government did not anticipate that a here, called at the State Department toquestion of this description would arise with respect to the British contract for the north- ing the revolutionary movement in the prov-

from the Russian protest against the British railroad contract and the statement of the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, that any attempt to repudiate the contract will be regarded as a breach of faith meriting retributive measures. He at the same time recalled Lord Salisbury's aspower attempted to force her to repudiate

the contract. The Daily Graphic makes the following announcement this morning: "The Niu-Chwang loan contract crisis has been amicably settled by a direct exchange of views between the British and Russian governments. The Russian assurances are completely satisfactory. The whole difficulty is ended and the two governments are arranging a scheme by which their relations in the far East may be permanently regulated."

A Peking dispatch says: "The report that the Italians have seized San-Mun, on San-Mun bay, province of Che-Kiang, which the Italian minister, Signor Martino, had demanded as a naval base and coaling station. is officially declared unfounded."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Japan is supporting China in her resistance to the Italian demands for a concession at San-Mun.

The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "The Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has notified Signor Martino, the Italian minister, that his dispatch asking for a concession at San-Mun was returned to him because it was impossible to comply with the request and because a refusal WORKMEN TO BE EXAMINED might have endangered the relations between Italy and China; but it was added that as the action had been misunderstood the Chinese minister in Rome had been instructed to express the Tsung Li Yamen's regrets."

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "China is about to send a commercial mission to the European and American trade centers with a view to the promotion of Chinese commerce. If the mission proves successful the government proposes to found Chinese trading firms in the great commercial towns of the world."

COL. HAY'S REPLY TO ITALY. United States Will Not Change Its Attitude Toward China.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-The Italian government, through its representative in Washington, lately laid before the authorities here its purpose to ask of China a port on San-Mun bay and invited an expression from this government as to its atttude. In response it is understood that Secretary Hay, as well as the President, made it clear that the United States would pursue the same course as toward the Russian, British and German occupation of Chinese ports, namely, disinterested neutrality. The exchanges have been verbal and rather informal, more in the nature of diplomatic soundings than direct propositions. They have given occasion to erroneous publications to the effect that Italy had asked the United States to support her demands on China and that this government in a pointed note from Secretary Hay had refused. It is stated in an eminent and authoritative quarter that Italy made no such request for American support, and that there was no declination from this government. Th circumstances of the negotiations as explained in this authoritative quarter are as

"When Italy determined to seek a post on the Chinese coast she addressed those powers having large interests in China notifying them of her purposes. Owing to the good will between Italy and this country, as well as the American interest in China, a notification was presented to the State Department here. While Italy is said to have had no desire through this notification to enlist the support of the United States, she was desirous of pursuing the usual diplomatic course when a move of this character is contemplated, namely, learn whether the United States would be either, first, favorable; second, disinterested; third, opposed. In short, before proceeding Italy desired to know what attitude the United States would take as to the Italian

"The reply of Secretary Hay, which said to have been verbal, was in response to this notification and soundings from the Italian authorities. In this reply the President is said to have given his personal concurrence. In substance it was an announcement that the United States would in no way change the attitude it had maintained thus far when Great Britain, Germany and Russia made advances toward China, but would continue to observe a position of disinterestedness. Instead of being a denial of any request, the reply was accepted by the Italian government as entirely satisfactory and as placing it in the same position as guns, but also for more ammunition for other European powers who had sought tion were filled. Col. Albert F. Childs, of practice, which, he asserted, was a matter ports in China. This, it is said, brings the of enormous importance, as shown by the negotiations at Washington to a close in manner entirely satisfactory to the Italian After speaking of the necessity for an in- authorities. The reported action of Italy creased ship-building vote, he said these since then in making its demand on China and following it up with threats of a dem enstration have not been officially communicated here."

ONE FOOT FROM DEATH.

Narrow Escape of an Electric Street Car Load of Passengers.

CHICAGO, March 9 .- Fifty people narrowly escaped death to-night in an accident to a Halsted-street electric car at th North Halsted-street bridge. Approaching the bridge at a rapid rate of speed, the mo torman of the car failed to notice that the bridge was open. When within a few feet of the river he suddenly discovered the danger and put on the brakes, at the same time endeavoring to reverse the electric current. In spite of his efforts the front part of the car ran down on the abutments of the bridge and hung there. One foot farther and it would have plunged into the river thirty feet below, and, as it was jammed with passengers, the loss of life must have been frightful. The motorman, thinking that the car was doomed, warned the passengers and then jumped into the river. The tipping of the car on the abutment, accoma panic among the passengers, and they made a wild stampede for the doors. During the rush for safety four of the passenmotorman after jumping into the river managed to clutch some piles and keep his head above water until he was dragged out.

SANGUINARY BATTLE.

Six Hundred Killed and Many Mortally Wounded in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-Minister Samp son, at Quito, has reported to the State Department that in the battle which ended the revolution in Ecuador six hundred were killed and several hundred mortally wounded and also four hundred prisoners

Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister day. Reports from his government respect-The foregoing question and answer arose ing triumph for the government forces.

surances of support for China if another RESUME THEIR INQUIRY AT THE Two Mysterious Explosions of Gas in CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

> Members of the Court Visit Packing Houses and View the Process of Killing Cattle and Canning Meat.

TAKE NOTHING FOR GRANTED

FOLLOW CONDEMNED HALVES OF REEF TO FERTILIZING TANKS.

And See that the Beef Is Rendered In stead of Passing Through to a Secret Canning Department.

PACKER WHO FURNISHED ROAST | physicians, who had been hurriedly sum-BEEF ALSO TO BE QUESTIONED,

No More of the Tinned Roast Ment to Be Used as Part of the Army Ration-A Chemist Selected.

CHICAGO, March 9 .- The court of inquiry to examine the beef question began its work to-day in this city, where are located the plants of the packers which had the contracts for supplying the army with animal food. Two of the members-Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis and Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, the judge advocate and recorder-reached here Wednesday night, and the other two members-Maj. Gen. James F. Wade and Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie-arrived this morning.

A short executive session was held at the army headquarters in the Pullman building and it resulted in a decision to defer the taking of testimony until after an inspection had been made of the packing houses at the stock yards, where the refrigerated beef and canned beef are prepared. The court began in the killing room. The next place visited was the cooling room. Here were found several halves of beef which had been condemned, either because the beef was badly bruised or gave evidence that the animal had had tuberculosis. This condemned beef had been placed by itself, and while the court was present men came in to remove it to the rendering tanks, preparatory to turning it into a fertilizer. The court examined these tanks carefully, possibly in view of the statement that the carcasses passed through them. There certainly was no evidence of such passage. From this room the court was taken to the one in which the meat is prepared for canning and saw the

men at work cutting up the meat. The next room visited was the canning department. Here the cooked meat was brought in in huge caldrons, deposited on a platform and put into cans by machinery, the cans removed and sealed, only a pinhole being left open in the top. Next the cans were put under an iron tank, where they were subjected to a heat of 250 degrees -the sterilizing process. While the court was in this room a number of cans of roast beef which had an old appearance and which, it was said, had been in Porto Rico, were opened. The meat inside was good and the members of the court tasted it, but, of robbers was arrested. The killing nipped course, expressed no opinion. Subsequently the robbery in the bud, the remainder of the court was shown through the printing. the gang escaping. There is nothing on the packing and other branches. Barring the dead robber to identify him. killing room, everything about the estab-

lishment was very clean. After leaving the yards the court went to the Bureau of Animal Industry, a branch of the Agricultural Department, and obtained some information from Mr. W. S. Devoe, who is in charge. They read the law governing the inspection of animals and inquired The incompetence of the police was deas to the details of the work of inspection. Inspectors are stationed in the yards proper see. The inspectors at the packing houses carcasses after slaughter and throw out any city. pearing evidence of pulmonary trouble.

To-morrow morning the court will go to the stock yards and spend the entire day there in going over three other packing houses. It is not likely that any testimony will be taken before Saturday morning. It is quite likely that the evidence taken will be confined to that of the foremen and workmen, who have personal knowledge of the preparation of refrigerated beef and canned roast beef for consumption. While the board may hear any one who appears, it is probable that it will not continue the line of inquiry followed at Washington. As Colonel Davis said, "We have examined everybody from the private to the major general who ate any of the beef in Cuba or had information about its condition there. At least one packer is to be examined-the one who furnished most of the canned roast beef to the

Members of the court declined to discuss any of the details of the investigation at Washington, stating that their views on the testimony would be submitted to the proper authorities when the inquiry was concluded.

NO MORE CANNED ROAST BEEF. Commissary Department Has Qui Serving It as an Army Ration.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Regarding the statement recently made that the troops now affoat for the Philippines and hereafter to be sent, would be furnished beef on the panied by the motorman's warning, caused | hoof as travel rations, it was said at the War Department to-day that this, in a way, is true, but does not indicate any material change of plan in the handling of to escape last night and had actually got gers were injured. They are: Albert Rose, troops in transport. The transports destined out of his cell when the guards detected ankle sprained; Mrs. Mary Farnsworth, for the Philippines are being furnished as bim. prostrated by fright; Charles Richter, ankle | far as possible with refrigerated beef, but sprained; Minnie O'Houlihan, cut by falling this plan is limited in a number of cases glass from the windows of the car. The by the size of the refrigerating plant aboard the vessel. Where the refrigerating apparatus is not large enough to take care of | sical part of her own death service. fresh beef for the whole vayage, cattle on the hoof are being shipped to be slaughtered as required. It is said that this is no new | Cordelia Poirier to-morrow, back to back, departure, but has been practiced in the and with a heavy black curtain between past whenever occasion demanded. It is not | them. a plan in great favor with the department, however, as the shipment of live cattle requires a large amount of space and their slaughter aboard ships is at best a troublesome and disagreeable process. It may be said, however, that none of the troops now in transit are being furnished canned roast beef as a travel ration. The commissary department has only a small remnant of its immense war supply of this article left on hand and is not buying any more.

Will Analyze Beef.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9 .- Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale University. ince of Miranda indicate, he says, a sweep- has received notice of his appointment by a fresh start on the case and will make the War Department as one of two chem- every effort to unravel the mystery.

ists who have been asked to analyze specimens of the beef furnished to the American troops in the Cuban campaign. Professor

Chittenden has accepted the appointment. ELEVEN MINERS INJURED.

the Mahonoy City Colliery.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 9.-By two explosions of gas to-day in the Mahonoy City colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Landing of the Soldiers Celebrated Reading Coal and Iron Company, eleven men were more or less seriously burned; two probably fatal. The explosion occurred in the west seven-foot gangway. The cause is a mystery, and what little is known is kept secret by the officials. The injured are: PATRICK BRENNEN, aged fifteen years, driver boy, right leg broken, painful burns about head, face and chest; probably

GEORGE BOBUNCHUNK, chest, abdoen and arms badly burned. MICHAEL LENGER, arm broken, badly burned; probably fatal.

JOHN MILLS, badly lacerated scalp.

BERNARD SLONE, right arm broken. JOHN JUNKETT, head, face and hands STEVE SELISKI, head, face and arms

WILLIAM SPOMS, slightly burned. ANDRO DANDO, face, chest and arm

TWO MEN, names unknown, slightly The men who were at work in the gangway at the time of the explosions had no chance to escape. A great mass of timber

and coal fell and hindered the work of rescue. The men were brought to the surface as rapidly as possible, where a force of moned, temporarily dressed their injuries.

Entombed by a Cave-In.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 9.-A cave-in occurred to-day in the shaft of the Ronair mine of the down-town group that is being unwatered by the Leadville Pumping Association, entombing Charles Reuss and Burt Frye, miners, in a drift at a depth of 400 feet. A. F. Shephard, who was coming up the shaft at the time of the accident, wa hit by a large rock and badly injured. The entombed men have signaled that they are alive by rapping on the steam pipes, and i is thought they can be reached and rescued

DE WITT TALMAGE RESIGNS.

The Rev. Dr. Surrenders Presbyterian Pastorate in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-Rev. Dr. T DeWitt Talmage, who for nearly four years has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, to-day sent a letter to the session of that church tendering his resignation. The explanation made in the letter is as follows:

"The increasing demands made upon me by religious journalism and the continuous calls for more general work in the cities have of late years caused frequent interruptions of my pastoral work. It is no right that this condition of affairs should further continue. Besides this, it is desirable that I have more opportunity to meet face to face in religious assemblages those in this country and other countries to whom I have, through the kindness of the printing press, been permitted to preach week by week, and without the exception of a week, for about thirty years. Therefore, though very rejuctantly I have concluded, after serving you nearly four years in the pastoral relation, to send this letter of resig-

It is the intention of Dr. Talmage to continue his residence in this city. He will devote most of his time to literary pursuits.

ROBBERS THWARTED

Tried to Hold Up a Town, but Citizens

Give Them a Warm Reception. NEOSHO, Mo., March 9 .- An unsuccessful attempt was made by an organized gang to hold up and rob Noel, a small town in Mc-Donald county. The citizens had been warned and were prepared for the gang. One robber was shot and killed by Louis Smith, a saloon keeper, and another of the

Vigilance Committee Formed.

TACOMA, Wash., March 9.-Citizens, indignant at the many recent robberies and hold-ups, held a public meeting in th Chamber of Commerce rooms this morning and decided to form a vigilance committee. nounced and the citizens' patrol organized. A subcommittee of ten called on Sheriff and they condemn any diseased cattle they Mills after the meeting and asked him to act as head of the vigilants. It was decided supplement their work by examining the that all suspicious characters must leave the

MRS. CODY GUILTY.

Convicted of Attempting to Blackmail

George and Helen Gould. ALBANY, N. Y., March 9 .- Mrs. Margaret E. Cody has been convicted of attempting to blackmail George and Helen Gould. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty to-night after being out eight hours. A recommendation to mercy was made. The court will convene at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the usual motion will be heard and sentence will be passed. It is likely that Mrs. Cody will receive a light penalty, on account of her age. The jury balloted seven times before agreeing, the first ballot standing: Guilty, 8; not guilty, 3; blank, 1.

Mrs. Cody, who had remained in her chair in the courtroom most of the afternoon after the court adjourned waiting to hear her fate, gasped and all but fainted wher she heard the verdict of guilty. It was a quarter of an hour before she had recovered sufficiently to allow herself to be conducted back to jail.

REQUEST OF A MURDERESS.

Wants an Organ So She Can Play Her Own Death Service.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, Quebec, March 9 .would eventually be done them. As he is a Samuel Parslow, who was to be hanged man of high standing, I hope his influence with Mrs. Cordelia Poirier to-morrow for may count with Aguinaldo and his followthe murder of the latter's husband, tried

Mrs. Poirier, who was the organist at St Canut Church, has asked as a last favor that her parlor organ be brought into the iail, so that she may play and sing the mu-

At the request of the Catholic priest. has been decided to hang Sam Parslow and

A CLEVELAND MYSTERY.

Two More Nitroglycerin Bombs Found in Front of a Building.

CLEVELAND, O., March 9.- Two more nitroglycerin bombs were found to-day lying in front of the Hikox office building, corner of Euclid avenue and Erie street. There was sufficient explosive in either of the bombs to wreak great havoc in the immediate vicinity. They were of the same pattern as the one found near the big building yesterday. The police have made

AMERICAN TROOPS WELCOMED BY THE INHABITANTS.

and Colonel Smith and Other Off-

cers Lavishly Entertained.

OPPOSITION CEBU

BATTALION OF OTIS'S MEN NOW QUARTERED IN THE CITY.

Gen. Miller, the Captor of Hollo, to Be Retired and Col. Anderson

to Take His Place.

RUMORS CONCERNING DEWEY

THE ADMIRAL'S HEALTH SAID TO BE

SLOWLY GIVING WAY.

Troops Bound for Manila on the Shere idan Permitted to Stretch The'r Legs on the Island of Malta,

MANILA, March 9 .- The Maritime Steam Navigation Company's steamer Nustra Senora del Rosario has arrived here from Iloilo and reports all quiet there, although skirmishing is frequent in the outlying districts. The Negros commissioners landed on Friday last at Bacoled, and have been doing excellent work since. The St. Paul landed a battalion of troops at Negros on March 4. Colonel Smith and the other officers were magnificently received and entertained by the natives, who were extremely kind and courteous. The occasion was generally celebrated with enthusiasm. Within an hour of landing the signal corps had established communication with Iloilo, Capt. Tilly reporting the news of the reception to General Miller. Goodall's battalion was sub-

sequently landed at Cebu, without opposition, and is now quartered in the city. The steamer Gloria, which has arrived here from Cudimas, in the northern part of the Island of Luzon, reports that the steamer San Joaquin is stranded, that her cargo has been jettisoned and that her native crew mutinied on Feb, 8 and murdered the Spanish officers of the vessel. Some of the

mutineers are reported to have been arrested The British first-class cruiser Powerful has arrived here from Hong-Kong in order to relieve the first-class cruiser Narcissus, The United States transport Arizona has

All is quiet at Manila.

Casualties Reported by Gen. Otis. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- A cablegram has been received at the War Department from General Otis, at Manila, giving a list of casualties, March 7, near the pumping

Killed-First Nebraska, Company B, Private Roscoe W. Young; Company G. Guy

Wounded-First Nebraska, Company B, Capt, Claude H. Ough, thigh, moderate; Private Herbert Hedget, neck, moderate, Twentieth Infantry, Company M, Private Frank Young, arm; Company H, John Curran, chest and lung, severe. First Wyoming, Company F, Capt. John D. O'Brien, forearm, moderate; Company C, Private

Joseph Spaeds, penis, severe. Engineers. Major B. F. Bell, thigh, slight. The following were wounded near San Pedro Macati: First Wyoming, Company G. Musician G. E. Small, knee, moderate; First Washington, Company H, Private Sydney O. Dickinson, breast, slight.

REALIZE THEIR MISTAKE. Filipinos Talk to Ex-Minister Barrett with Tears in Their Eyes.

HONG-KONG, Feb. 8, via San Francisco March 9.-In an interview, John Barrett, late United States minister to Siam, who was passing through Hong-Kong en route home, said: "This collision of forces at Manila is the most disastrous thing that could have happened to the Filipino cause for independence and they themselves, that is, the leading representatives of Aguinaldo here. and the so-called Junto, realize it and cannot at the moment understand me. They have come to me almost with tears in their eyes, asking for details of the conflict and seeking some legitimate explanation and excuse for the reported beginning of the fray by the natives. Only a few days ago they that their leaders would not alack to be begun on the Ameriand would even avoid a threatencan fc de rather than shoulder the responsibility of a conflict. They asked me to so inform my friends in Congress to this effect, as well as to write to Admiral Dewey and General Otis. Therefore, when I asked the local leaders to give reasons for the outbreak, they stated, with great earnestness, that it must have been due, if begun by the natives (they do not like to acknowledge it), to the momentary influence of the war party or most radical element, and that Aguinaldo himself could not have favored or supported the action of the Filipino troops. One even confessed to me that the very best thing that they could do now was to disband, disarm and quietly yield to American control, trusting that full justice

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S HEALTH. The Hero of Manila Said to Be Slowly Breaking Down.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- When his atention was called to a statement coming from Vancouver to the effect that Admiral Dewey is breaking down and cannot last a month longer, Secretary Long said that he had no information whatever on this point. The stories of the admiral's illhealth have been in circulation with more or less persistency for the last four months, They are all traceable to private reports. and though officers of the navy, who have returned recently from Manila, state that Dewcy's health, so far as it could be gauged from his appearance, appears to be about the same as it has been for the past year, they agree private reports probably have a fair basis of fact. It is not denied by these officials that the admiral has aged in his appearance notably within the past year; his hair is undoubtedly whiter and his figure shows signs of that weakness which might be expected to come with advancing years. Dewey will be sixty-two years old next December, and for many years has not been a strong man phycically. Meantime, he has